THE TRAIL

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THE TRAIL

Published by the Alumni Association of the University of Alberta

New Appointments to the Staff—1921-22

The new Professor of Surgery, W. H. Mewburn, M.D., C. M., LL.D. (McGill), requires no introduction to the people of Western Canada. He has been famous throughout the Domintion for many years as a leader in his profession, a reputation which was considerably enhanced during the war when Dr. Mewburn served as Chief Surgeon in the big Canadian Hospital at Taplow. Everyone connected with the University is proud to count amongst their number, a man of Dr. Mewburn's calibre.

Dr. Ralph S. Shaner has been appointed Assistant Professor of Anatomy. He was formerly an Instructor in the Department of Histology in the Harvard Medical School. He holds the Ph.B. from Lafayette and the Ph.D. from Harvard.

Mr. John MacDonald, M.A. (Edin.), has been appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy. He was formerly Lecturer in Education at the University of Bristol, an Assistant to the Professor of Education in Edinburgh University and later Assistant Professor in the University of St. Andrews.

Mr. Earl D. MacPhee, M.A., B.Educ. (Edin.), comes to us from Acadia University to lecture in Philosophy. Mr. MacPhee is Canadian born and served overseas with the 85th Nova Scotia Highlanders.

Mr. E. H. Moss, M.A. (Toronto), assumes the position of lecturer in Botany. He was formerly an assistant in Botany at the Ontario Agricultural College.

Miss Gladys Leavell, M.Sc. (Chicago), comes to us from the University of Saskatchewan to take up the position of lecturer in Botany.

Mr. Chas. E. Bills, B.Sc. (Johns Hopkins), is a new lecturer in Biochemistry.

Nathaniel James Minish, M.D., C.M. (Man.), is a new instructor in Anatomy. Dr. Minish completed the first three years of his course in the University of Alberta.

Harold S. Patton, B.A. (Toronto), M.A. (Harvard), has engaged as Extension Lecturer in Political Economy. Mr. Patton served overseas with the Princess Pats. and afterwards as Y.M.C.A. officer with the first division.

Everyone will welcome the return of M. Sonet to the Department of Modern Languages. M. Sonet spent the past year in France but has now returned with the rank of Associate Professor of French.

Dr. H. J. MacLeod also returns from leave of absence during which time he has completed the work for his Ph.D. in Harvard. Dr. MacLeod is now Associate Professor in the Department of Physics, and with the rank of Lieut.-Col., resumes command of the University Contingent of the C.O.T.C.

Mr. Max Fife, after a year of post-graduate work in the Boston Tech., resumes his position of lecturer in Civil Engineering.

Athletics

The first stage of the athletic activities of the season is practically over, and there is time to size up the situation, and to think over the possibilities for the rest of the session.

RUGBY

The rugby squad has occupied the foreground almost exclusively so far, and, though working under a handicap of lack of weight and experience, has come through the season quite as successfully as could be expected. The team started the season with but three of last year's first team, and five of the second; of

these, Baker, who was the king-pin of the back-field, was injured in the first game of the season, and was unable to play in any later games. This meant that an entire new back-field had to be developed, as well as part of the line. In the search for players for the vacant positions, some men of real promise have been developed, and in spite of the fact that a number of the old stand-bys will be leaving in the spring, there is still the nucleus of a good squad for next year.

The team played four games in the senior provincial league, two with the Eskimos of Edmonton, and two with the Calgary Bronks. In the two games with the Eskimos, Varsity was beaten by large scores, but nobody who saw the games felt that the team was anything but a credit to its Alma Mater. Playing against a team of superior weight, speed and experience, the men fought every inch of the way in a fashion which earned the respect of both their opponents and the spectators. In the first game with the Bronks they played below their form, and a green back-field, together with a high wind, gave the Bronks an opportunity to defeat them by a decisive margin. In their home game with the Bronks, two weeks later, they reversed the process and held their opponents scoreless, having the game their own way for the full period.

A few features of the season's play are worth mentioning: McAllister, Captain and Quarter, played a game throughout the season, which, for tackling, energy and pure grit, sets a standard that few men reach. Fife and Dier, as Ends, played their positions as they should be played, and their running down of punts and tackling was a feature of every game. McColl, at Centre, tackled well, and showed an ability to diagnose the opponents' play and be in the right spot when needed. Among the newcomers, Wintemute is to be looked on as a find.

The Inter-Faculty League games have all been played, with Arts emerging from the various battles the conquerors. In the first game, the Agies dispensed with their pitchforks and put the skids under the Engineers; the second game brought together the Arts and Meds. This was a real battle, absolutely no give or take. After the smoke had cleared away, the Arts discovered they had the game by the score of 17-1. The final game, between Arts and Ags resulted in a win for Arts by the one-sided score of 30-1. Greater interest than ever was manifested at these games, and already plans are being made by the various faculties for next year.

TRACK

The Western Universities Track Meet was held here Friday, October 21, and to those of us who have been away for a few years, the quality of the events showed a remarkable improvement, though no records were broken. The University of Manitoba team won the Meet, making a total of seventy-three points, the University of Alberta was second with forty points, and the University of Saskatchewan was third with twenty-two points. The executive plan to send three men to Calgary to compete in the Herald road race at Xmas, and also to hold an inter-year indoor meet later in the year.

SOCCER

Considerable interest has been shown in Association Football, culminating in the formation of a four-team league, Arts, Meds, Science and Theology. Half of the schedule has been played through, with the Meds at present in the lead. A series of three games is also to be played for the possession of the Pennant Cup, donated for Inter-Collegiate Football. The only teams entered are the Varsity and Alberta College South. Varsity won the first game of the series and hopes to win the next.

HOCKEY

It is a little early to attempt to forecast the hockey situation. The club plans to enter a team in the Senior City League, also a team in the ntermediate City League. The usual Inter-Faculty League will be played through. Due to lack of funds, there does not seem to be much probability of any inter-University games this year. The Women's Hockey Club intend to enter a team in the Ladies' City League,

BASKETBALL

The Basketball club expect to enter a team in the City League, and that team should be almost, if not quite, as good as the one which represented Varsity last year, though but two of last year's line-up are back this session. A strong house league has also been organized to play in two divisions, with a final play-off between the divisions at the end of the year for the shield donated by the Athletic Association. The Women's Basketball Club will probably enter a team in the High School League, and may make a trip to play the University of Saskatchewan.

BOXING AND WRESTLING

The Boxing and Wrestling Club intend to start operations very soon and will enter men in the Provincial Tournament if any good material is found.

SWIMMING

There is also talk of the formation of a Swimming Club, and there are a few men already known to those interested in swimming, who would form the nucleus of a very good team, notably Conrod, who set a new Western Canada record for the 100-yd. dash at the Meet in Saskatchewan last summer.

Last, but by no means least, there is the Rooter's Club, which, under the leadership of "Pip" Owen, has shown more life and spirit than we are accustomed to. A nicer appreciation of the suitability of occasions for an ebullition of spirits is a feature of this year's club which is to be commended.

On the whole, the athletic activities for the coming session promise to fulfil their main purpose, and if that promise is made good, a growth in the spirit of kinship among the students, an enthusiasm for their Alma Mater, an increase in the physical well-being of a goodly proportion of the students, and a fostering of the feeling that to "play the game" is the main thing, whether we win or not, will be among the not unimportant benefits derived from the year's attendance at the University.

An Open Letter

900 McLeod Building, Edmonton, Alberta,

November, 1921.

Dear Jack or Jill,—

You do, of course, take some interest in the Alumni Association, but I somehow feel that you think you have not very much to do with it—that it is the work of the President and Executive to do everything. Now, of course you know as well as I do that that attitude is really not fair. I assume, of course, that you believe that the Alberta Alumni ought to keep in touch with the University, and as far as possible with each other. If you don't really believe that, I wish you would write me a personal letter and I shall try to convince you that you are wrong. By the way, I'd be very glad if you would write me anyway—even if you have never met me. However, I feel sure that you agree with me that the Alumni Association is worth while.

Now, if the Association is to be worth while, if it is even to survive, you must lend your assistance. Here are some of the ways in which I think you can help us—Tell The Trail every bit, every scrap of news about yourself, or about any other graduate, which you can get your hands on. What do you think of The Trail Anyway? ..The Publication Committee is really hungry for a little bit of appreciation and for advice as to how to make The Trail more useful and more interesting to you.

And then another very important thing you can do is to send in your $2.00 fee right away. We will not waste your money—and so that you may know how we spend it, the first issue of The Trail after the next annual meeting will contain a complete financial statement.

And, thirdly, as the minister, used to say, wherever there are two or three of you in one place, form a branch association. You have your copy of the Constitution by this time, which tells how to do it, and we hope to hear about many branches being organized. Now, that's all I suggest at present. If you do what I ask right away, the Association will really begin to live.

You may say when you have read this far: "Oh, yes—it's all very fine for you people in Edmonton to be enthusiastic—but I never see the University from one year's end to another." Well, there's somthing in that, of course; but it is, after all, a selfish way of looking at the matter, and then again, our biggest enterprise is The Trail, and that's solely for your benefit.

Anything for The Trail may be addressed simply: "The Trail, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

I do hope you will take what I have said seriously and in good part. I want, if possible, to make the job of being President of the Association a little easier for the next incumbent.

With the very best wishes in the world, I am, Dear Jack and Jill,

Yours always,

W. Dixon-Craig,

President.

Department of Industrial Research
Road Materials

Dr. K. A. Clark

The purpose of the work undertaken by the Research Department in the study of road materials is the securing of necessary information about the properties of materials available in Alberta for road building, so that methods of construction can be devised for providing for highways that will economically serve the transportation needs of the province.

Alberta is handicapped in the matter of road construction through the lack of adequate distribution among her natural resources of those materials of which the well-known types of improved roads are built. Deposits of stone and gravel are practically non-existent in the settled parts of the province, where the need for them is most pressing. The only naturally occurring road material is the soil, and earth roads have never proved very satisfactory. The economic service which our rural roads can give precludes the expenditure of large sums of money to import stone and gravel for construction of the types of hard-surfaced roads so well-known in the East. It consequently appears that about the only hope for serviceable rural prairie roads lies in the study of the earth road type and of the soils of which such roads are built in an endeavor to gain an understanding of the factors of weakness and instability and of ways to correct these factors so that an improved and really serviceable earth road type may be evolved.

The worst feature of the earth road is its lack of stability when wet. This is particularly the case in Alberta and the other prairie provinces, where the natural soils have exaggerated properties of instability when associated with water. The work so far done by the Research Department in its study of materials indicates that this property of Alberta soils is due to the presence in them of a very interesting constituent, known as "bentonite". When obtained in a pure, dry state, bentonite is a hard, almost stone-like substance. However, when placed in water, its behaviour is analogous to that of gelatine. The dry material immediately commences to absorb water and swell. This action proceeds till the size of the original dry mass has increased almost ten-fold, and the stone-like character has changed to that of a jelly. Knowing that this substance is present in our soils, it is not hard to see something of the cause for their behaviour. One can better understand what has happened when a little rain transforms a firm, stable, earth road surface into slippery, impassable mud.

Many of our earth roads are reasonably satisfactory so long as they remain dry. If they would remain in as good a state when it rains or when water is lying about the earth road would satisfy most of the highway needs of the province for some time into the future The reason that they do not remain in as good a state, as we have already seen, is due to the fact that a certain constituent in the soil absorbs water when it is present, swells, and goes into a jelly. Now, it is obvious that if something simple could be done to that constituent which would result in a change of its properties to the extent that it would no longer absorb water, a big step would be made in solving the earth road problem. Some interesting experiments of this kind have been made by the Research Depart-

ment. Wet, clayey soil was mixed with some heavy, asphaltic oil and then allowed to dry. The result was a modified clay soil which absorbed very little water and did not become soft and muddy. There is a scientific basis for treating the soil in this way which must be understood to properly appreciate the meaning of the experiment and also to act as a guide in further experimental work of this sort. However, it is not expedient to attempt any scientific discussion here. All that can be done is to state that the Research Department has succeeded, in a laboratory way, in preparing a series of earth preparations with bituminous material which encourage the hope that it will be possible to devise an economical earth road which will be much more serviceable than the sort which we now have to use.

Bitumen appears, as a result of the experiments just indicated, as a possible key to the solution of the earth road problem. But whether bitumen can be regarded as a practical means out of the difficulty is another question. An essential prerequisite for its usefulness is that it be available in quantity and at a moderate price. Suitable asphaltic material for road construction cannot be so obtained in Alberta at the present time. And yet, Alberta possesses, in the "tar sand" deposits of the McMurray district most extensive resources of asphaltic bitumen.

It becomes evident, from what has just been said, that the problem of exploitation of the "tar sand" deposits of the province forms one of the group of problems connected with the study of our road materials. Work is being actively carried on by the Research Department in the attempt to discover a practical method for separating the bitumen from the sand. Much progress has been made. Although the efforts of the Department may not result immediately in the discovery of the much-desired solution of the tar sand riddle, it is safe to say that what has been learned will form a valuable contribution toward such solution.

There is another interesting problem which is associated with the general question of road materials. Mention has been made of "bentonite". Enough has been said of the properties of this substance to indicate its peculiar nature. Since bentonite is responsible for the behavious of our soils which must be corrected if the earth road type is to be improved, all that can be learned of its properties will aid in the solution of the general problem. Bentonite as a constituent of soils and a factor in the construction of roads is an obstacle to be overcome. Bentonite, however, also occurs in quantity in a fairly pure state in various parts of the province, and under these circumstances is a resource of possible commercial value. In the state of Wyoming, where this mineral is also found, it has been sold for use in various industries. Lack of an adequate understanding of the properties of the substance, however, has allowed many objectionable features encountered in its practical uses to block the progress of exploitation. The Research Department's programme of investigation of road materials calls for a study of bentonite from the road building standpoint. The bearing of its properties on possible commercial uses, however, will not be lost from sight. In this way it would not be surprising, if, as an incidental to the general study of the road problem, this substance, which we now think of only in connection with roads engulfed in mud, will take its place among the valuable assets of Alberta.

Fuels

Mr. E. Stansfield

The actual and probable coal reserves of Alberta are estimated to be some 15 per cent. of those of the world, and 85 per cent. of those of Canada. In 1919 the production of coal in Alberta, on the other hand was only 0.4 per cent. of that of the world, and 36 per cent. of that of Canada. Alberta is thus a province with enormous coal reserves, but with, as yet, a comparatively limited market for its coal. It is therefore natural that, in any programme for the investigation of the natural resources of the province, work on coal should be one of the first and principal items. The importance of such investigation can hardly be overestimated.

Such investigation was commenced under the direction of the Research Council of the Province in the University of Alberta during the 1920-21 session, and is being continued through the 1921-22 session. The scope of work which might profitably be undertaken was so extensive that a large staff and big equipment would have been required to make a commencement on any notable percentage of the whole. It was decided, however, that the most satisfactory policy would be to commence on a comparatively small scale and gradually build up staff and equipment as the work developed.

Some of the work is being carried out by the staff of the Mining Engineering Department with the equipment of the University, supplemented where necessary by special apparatus and machinery. Other work is carried out by the research staff appointed for the purpose in special laboratories for fuel research, which have been planned and are now nearing completion. General chemical equipment and special apparatus for fuel analysis have already been purchased As a reference library is essential for research work, the Reference Library of the University has been supplemented by the addition of a number of journals and books which bear on the problems in hand. Further additions will be made as required.

The work under progress or planned for the immediate future may be divided into four principal classes:

1. Study of the character of the coals from the different coal fields and mines of the Province.

2. Investigations carried out with a view to improving and standardizing the methods of winning, preparing for the market, storing and marketing the coal.

3. Investigations on the utilization of Alberta coals as now marketed. This includes work to determine the suitability of the different classes of coal for use in existing types of furnaces, and, if necessary, the designing of new types or modification of old types in order to have furnaces suited to the different coals.

4. Investigations on the carbonization or heat treatment of coal, with further work on the commercial utilization of the products and by-products obtained, and consideration of the possibility of increasing the present range of marketing of Alberta coals by converting low grade into high grade fuels.

The work in progress or planned, as classified above, is briefly as follows:

1. Samples of coal are collected by official samplers from the different producing mines of the Province, and carefully analyzed. These analyses have so far been made in the Industrial Laboratories of the University. It is proposed to take samples not only to indicate the output of every mine, but also to show variations in the coal from different parts of the same mine, and to correlate the seams in the different mines of the same field.

The results of all official analyses have in the past been published. It is now proposed to publish annually one average analysis for each mine, giving the most reliable and up-to-date information as to its output. A special investigation has also been commenced on the water content of Alberta coals, particularly on the way the water is held in the coal, and the rate and extent of air drying. It is intended to standardize a laboratory method for the air drying of coal. This is of importance to enable strictly comparable results to be obtained in different laboratories and at different times of the year. At present confusion exists in this respect.

2. Work in this division has been in progress for over a year in the Mining Engineering Laboratory of the University, and a preliminary report has been published. The work carried out includes screening tests to correlate the bar screens and perforated screens used by different operators in order to standarize the sizes of screened coal marketed. Some data have also been collected on the breakage of coals during screening. Work on the storage of coal has also been carried on and more is yet to be undertaken. Coal has been stored in several different ways, and the change, both in physical condition and in chemical composition of the coal during prolonged storage as above, has been carefully determined. It is proposed shortly to commence work on the dry cleaning of coal. It is expected that a more thorough purification of the coal at the mine, standardization of sizes of screened coal marketed, and a reduction of the deterioration of the coal during storage will go far to enable the Alberta coal operator to materially increase the area over which he can successfully compete with outside producers.

3. A number of boiler tests have been made in the University Power Plant with different sizes and qualities of coal. In addition to work of this type a more intensive study has been commenced on house-heating furnaces. Two hot air furnaces and two hot water furnaces have been procured and some preliminary tests made. This work is to be carried on to show the suitability of these furnaces for the different types of Alberta coal, and it is expected that other furnaces will be procured or constructed for the investigation. It is hoped that this work will result in a gradual improvement in the conditions of house heating with Alberta coals, and a consequent increase in the market for such coal. Experiments are also being conducted on several types of patent, so-called fuel saving devices. The results of these tests will be published from time to time. This work is being done in the interests of the public to protect it from the purchase of any device which may have no merit and to encourage the use of any which may be found to achieve the object for which they are designed.

4. The percentage of the world's output of coal which is carbonized before use has shown a large increase of recent years, yet but little is known of the possibilities of Alberta coals in this direction. Apparatus for carbonization work is now in progress of construction, but no practical work has yet begun. It is proposed first to determine the nature and yields of the products and by-products obtained by carbonizing typical coals in varying manners. Later the work will be extended to include the utilization of the carbonized residue as coke, briquettes, powdered coal and colloidal fuel. The byproducts will also be studied and their commercial possibilities considered.

In conclusion, the work thus far accomplished or begun includes the organization and equipment of a research laboratory and library, analysis of the coals and other fuels of the Province, standardization of coal screening, in-

vestigations on coal storage and the deterioration caused thereby and tests on the suitability of different house-heating furnaces and fuel saving devices for use with Alberta coals. Although the main object of the work being carried is to obtain accurate information on the fuels of Alberta in order that encouragement may be given new industries to establish within the province, other work which will protect the public from misrepresentation is also being done, which, in the end, will benefit the coal trade of this province to an extent only second to that of creating new industries.

The Memorial Fund

The Memorial Fund committee, on the advice of the Finance sub-committee, has decided that it would be unwise to launch a general canvass for subscriptions to the Memorial Fund until financial conditions throughout the province are at least on the upward trend. It was felt that any contributions made at present would be much smaller than could be obtained after prosperity returns and chat it would be very difficult to obtain a second subscription from anyone who might contribute at present.

The Finance sub-committee is, however, in the meantime endeavoring to arrange for a chief canvasser in every town and village in the province, and is further preparing a list of possible subscribers. When this work is completed the sub-committe will await the psychological moment for launching a subscription campaign.

W. Dixon Craig,

Vice-Chairman,

Finance Sub-Committee.

Book Reviews

A Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britian

Sidney and Beatrice Webb, (Longman, Green & Co. $4.25).

To the many who realize today that our 'Social order' is very much in disorder, and yet are perplexed in attempting to visualize any more promising outcome from the confident but conflicting current prescriptions of Self Determination, Group Government, Workers' Control, Vocational Representation, Naturalization, Co-operative Production, etc.—to all such who are seeking to read the riddle of the signs of the times, this comprehensive "Constitution for the Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain" as presented by "those unrivalled surgeons of the body politic", the Webbs, will bring much that is suggestive and satisfying in its interpretation, even if not wholly convincing in its application.

The Webbs' proposed 'Constitution' is neither a cut-and-dried document nor a visionary Utopia. It represents the scientific idealism of Fabianism in its most attractive form. That is to say, that while the Socialist ideal of "maximising equality in life, liberty and pursuit of happiness", dominates the 'Constitution', its

prospective realisation is indicated, not by revolutionary action nor by any radical change in human nature, but through the self-decay of the capitalistic system of "living by owning" and the growing "hypertrophy" of parliamentary institutions, on the one hand, and the co-related development, on the other hand, of the contemporary movements in Co-operation, Trade Unionism, Socialization of Industries, Vocational Education, and Social Research. The authors do not so much seek to propose new institutions as to indicate the natural fulfilment of struggling, half-formed institutions and to suggest a balanced reconciliation of conflicting, half-conscious movements. It is an attempt to perceive the social symthesis that may be evolved out of the present period of flux and transition. Throughout the work the Webbs reveal their astonishing combination of laborious research with illuminating interpretation, of earnestness with dispassion, of urgency with patience. As a famous London editor once said of them: "Their knowledge overwhelms you, their sweet reasonableness disarms you."

The basis of the institutions of their Socialist Commonwealth the authors find, not so much in the diversity of men, as in the diversity of the individual man. Whereas Victorian political democracy stressed the equality of man with man as a citizen, modern social democracy emphasises the functional aspects of the individual. The whole trend of modern social development has been in the direction of narrowing and specialising man's function as a producer, while expanding and diversifying his interests as a consumer. Accordingly the harmonious democratic organisation of society must be based on man's four fold state as (1) a specialised producer, concerned with maximising his income and improving the conditions of his work; (2) a manifold consumer, concerned with satisfying a widening range of desires at the minimum of expenditure; (3) as a political citizen concerned with the material and cultural welfare of his national civilisation.

The social and national institutions corresponding to this fourfold aspect of the individual are to be found in Democracies of Producers, Democracies of Consumers, the Political Parliament, and the Social Parliament, the first two possessing a voluntary, the latter two, a compulsory authority. In the Socialist Commonwealth Democracies of Producers which find their present form in Trade Unions, farmers' organisations, professional associations, etc., would enjoy essential self-determination in the exercise of their vocation, but the interests of the general consuming public must be preserved through social ownership of the means of production, and through control of industrial policy by the Social Parliament. On the other hand, Democracies of Consumers, as represented in a voluntary form in the great net of Consumers' Co-operative Societies (representing four million families in Great Britain) and, in local obligatory form, by municipalities with their widening range of public services and industries, offer nothing better to the producers in their employment than do capitalistic employers, unless they admit them to full participation in the determination of the conditions under which they exercise their vocation. State Socialism in itself does not insure Industrial Democracy.

Having emphasised what is becoming increasingly obvious, viz., the overloading of Parliament with a great mass of heterogeneous business, ranging from high questions of foreign policy to licensing of midwives, and muzzling of dogs,—resulting inevitably in cabinet domination, bureaucracy, and the incapacity of the M.P. to exercise any intelligent supervision over such multifarious issues—the writers propose that

the House of Commons should revert to its original primary functions of government,—foreign and imperial affairs, defence, maintenance of order, and administration of justice, while the numerous economic and social functions which it has assumed during the past century—represented by the Board of Trade, the Post Office, and the Ministries of Local Government, Labor, Education, Health, Public Works, Agriculture, and by such prospective nationalized industries as the railroads, and the mines, should be transferred to a Social Parliament which should replace the House of Lords as a second chamber, the latter having become a constitutional "misfit". The important field of finance and taxation would fall within the jurisdiction of the Social Parliament, the budgetary requirements of the Political Parliament being presented through annual estimates and adjusted by joint conference. The Social Parliament would wield the authority of the law courts and move the armed forces of the nation. Working relations, when not constitutionally defined, between these two coordinate national bodies, exercising respectively the police and the public housekeeping functions of government, would be regulated by the machinery of joint committees or conferences. The proposed separation of parliamentary powers in the Webbs' Dyarchy corresponds suggestively to the device of the recent Montagu-Chelmsford reforms in India, by which certain "transferred subjects" are assigned to the native Legislative Councils, while such "reserved subjects" as criminal justice, the army and external affairs, are retained by the Executive Council. In the Webbs' Political Parliament, the principle of Cabinet government and collective ministerial responsibility would be continued, but in the Social Parliament, whose sphere would be business rather than national politics, the administration would be conducted on the model of municipal government, by standing committees of the Social Parliament itself, each electing its own chairman and supervising the work of the various departments and national services.

The conclusion of the Webbs' on the question of group government is interesting. Since both the Political and Social Parliaments deal with the interests of the population primarily as citizens, rather than as Producers or Consumers, the Common Will can best be expressed through elections on the basis of territorial constituencies and universal suffrage. Vocational interests would find their expression through the voluntary associations of Trade Unions, professional societies, etc., the former,—with the gradual disappearance of the capitalistic system and the development of joint industrial councils,—becoming less absorbed in mere self defence, and more devoted to participation in industrial government, to improved technique and cultivation of professional ethics. While thus extending the fullest self determination to the various vocational groups, the authors are of the strong opinion that there is no legitimate place for a national assembly of vocational representatives, since there would appear to be no "interest that the representatives would, as members of their several vocations, have in common." The incoherence of the Trade Union Congress, even with the bond of common resistance to the capitalist employer, is cited as an example of the weakness of assemblies based on such representation, limited though it be in this case to manual workers. Even the "Soviet Franchise", it is pointed out, is based on local factories and village communities, rather than on occupational lines cutting across geographical boundaries.

Not the least suggestive chapter of the Fabian Constitution is that on the "Reorganisation of the

Vocational World". Here the authors indulged in contemplation of the possibilities of a great national scheme of vocational discovery, training, and registration, and of the determination of qualifications through tripartite Vocational Boards, representing the existing practitioners, the vocational teachers, and the co-operative or public employers of such services. "We may visualise", write our scientific idealists, "these Joint Boards working under the searchlights of Measurement and Publicity, emanating not only from the statistical departments, but also from the research laboratories of the psychologists and biometrical workers, engaged on the investigation of all possible methods of discovering and testing human character and capacity." It is this scientific measurement and categorisation of the individual, this endless chain of investigating, administrative and supervisory organs and officials, that makes one ask whether after all, this perfection of organisation and apotheosis of science will tend to develop or to restrain the human faculty. As A. G. Gardiner wrote of this indefatigable couple in his "Pillars of Society", "To Mr. and Mrs. Webb we are statistics. We are marshalled in columns and drilled in tables and explained in appendices. We do not move to some far off divine event, but to a miraculous perfection of machinery and a place in decimals." We still live amid the eternal clash between the intellect and the emotion, between "blue books and the great tidal impulses of humanity." But Progress consists in the mastery of force. And which of us would not choose the Fabian way to either the Red way or the laisser-faire no-way?

H. S. PATTON.

Queen Victoria

By Lytton Strachey.

Lytton Strachye's "Life of Queen Victoria" is a new thing in biography. With an intimacy that is altogether delightful, Mr. Strachey tells the story of Queen Victoria from childhood to death. Scenes from her sheltered life reveal the complete innocence of the girl who at eighteen was called upon to assume the responsibilities of a Kingdom.

That so sturdy and independent a character should emerge from such a hot-house environment is sufficiently amazing. "Her private life had been that of a novice in a convent. Hardly a human being from the outside world had even spoken to her; and no human being at all, except her mother and the Baroness Lehzen had been in her room. Yet we are told "Her bearing at her first Council filled the whole gathering with astonishment and admiration". Her perceptions were quick, her decisions were sensible, her language was discreet, she performed her royal duties with extraordinary facility."

When Victoria, after years of dullness and suppression, became Queen of England, she also became mistress of herself. Lord Melbourne was her constant companion. In her Diary, says Mr. Strachey, "If she is the heroine of the story, he is the hero. One sees them together still, a curious couple, strangely united in those artless pages, under the magic illumination of that dawn of eighty years ago,—the polished high fine gentleman with the whitening hair and whiskers, and the thick, dark eyebrows, and the mobile

lips, and the big expressive eyes; and beside him the tiny Queen—fair, slim, elegant, active, in her plain girl's dress and little tippet, looking up at him earnestly, adoringly, with eyes blue and projecting, and half open mouth".

Drawing room etiquette was frightfully stiff as might be expected from the kind of training the young Queen had received. "One night," Mr. Strachey says, "Mr. Greville, the clerk of the Privy Council, was present, his turn soon came; the middle-aged, hard-faced 'Viveur' was addressed by his young hostess: "Have you been riding today, Mr. Greville?" asked the Queen. "No, Madam, I have not," replied Mr. Greville. "It was a fine day," continued the Queen. "Yes, Madam, a very fine day," said Mr. Greville. "It was rather cold though," said the Queen. "It was rather cold, Madam," said Mr. Greville. There was a pause, after which Mr. Greville ventured to take the lead, though he did not venture to change the subject. "Has your Majesty been riding today?" asked Mr. Greville. "Oh, yes, a very long ride," answered the Queen with animation. "Has your Majesty got a nice horse?" asked Mr. Greville. "Oh, a very nice horse," said the Queen. It was over, her Majesty gave a smile and inclination of the head, Mr. Greville, a profound bow, and the next conversation began with the next gentleman.

The story of her meetings with Prince Albert and their subsequent marriage are told with that intimate delicacy that characterizes Mr. Strachey's work throughout. Perhaps the finest touches in the book are given in the closing chapters, in which Mr. Strachey pictures the widowed Queen surrounded by her mementoes, living always in the pictured presence of her beloved, yet meeting Gladstone and Beaconsfield and the great statesmen of her time with quiet confidence in herself.

One cannot close even a brief review of this nature without quoting in full the paragraph that closes the book:

"When the news of the approaching end had been made public, astonished grief had swept over the country. It appeared as if some monstrous reversal of the course of nature was about to take place. The vast majority of her subjects had never known a time when Queen Victoria had not been reigning over them. She had become an indissoluble part of their whole scheme of things, and that they were about to lose her appeared a scarcely possible thought.

She herself, as she lay blind and silent, seemed to those who watched her, to be divested of all thinking—to have glided already, unawares, into oblivion. Yet, perhaps, in the secret chambers of consciousness, she had her thoughts too. Perhaps her fading mind carried up once more the shadows of the past to float before it, and retraced for the last time the vanished visions of that long history—passing back and forth through the cloud of years, to older and ever older memories—to the spring woods at Osborne, so full of primroses for Lord Beaconsfield—to Lord Palmerson's queer clothes and high demeanor, and Albert's face under the green lamp, and Albert in his blue and silver uniform—and Lord Melbourne dreaming at Windsor with the rooks cawing in the elm trees, and the Archbishop of Canterbury on his knees in the dawn, and the old King's turkey-cock ejaculations, and Uncle Leopold's soft voice at Claremont and Lehzen with the globes, and her mother's feathers sweeping down towards her, and a great old repeater-watch of her father's in its tortoise-shell case, and a yellow rug, and some friendly flounces of sprigged muslin, and the trees and the grass at Kensington."

This is a truly delightful piece of work, and one lays it down with a glow of satisfaction and gratitude.

E. A. Corbett.

Growth of the Soil

Knut Hamsun.

Knut Hamson has for some years been regarded as the greatest of present day Norwegian writers. But as winner of the Nobel Peace Prize he came into world-wide prominence. In the past year his works have been widely read in the United States and England. Hamsun's first book "Hunger" is a purely subjective study, as a grim matter of fact, it is the record of his own mental actions and reactions during a year of terrible suffering, starvation, and exposure in Christiana. It is remarkable writing, but at times its realism is repellent and ghastly. "Growth of the Soil" is on the other hand a purely objective study, and has to do with the life history of a patient, plodding Norwegian peasant who carves out of the hills a home for himself and family. It is a story that reads like a romance of the Stone Age—Izak belongs to the soil, he has no hopes or ambitions beyond his little farm. Quiet, self-possessed, kindly, he plods on his way. The tragedy of his wife's deformity and its result in the murder of her child, he faces with apparent indifference, but in secret he mourns for the child, and through the years of the mother's incarceration he is always gentle, always kind, patiently waiting for the day of her return.

To quote from the brief review of Hamsun's work at the back of the book, "Izak stands out as an elemental figure, the symbol of man at his best, face to face with nature and life. There is no greater human character—reverently speaking,—in the Bible itself.

"Growth of the Soil" is one of those books whose characters live long in the memory.

E. A. Corbett.

In Memoriam

"FOR SOME WE LOVED, THE LOVELIEST AND THE BEST
THAT FROM HIS VINTAGE ROLLING TIME HAS PREST,
HAVE DRUNK THEIR CUP A ROUND OR TWO BEFORE
AND ONE BY ONE PASSED SILENTLY TO REST".

KATHLEEN HOLLIES

On September 15, 1921, there passed quietly away from the bustle and worry of life one of our dearest members, Miss Kathleen Hollies.

Miss Hollies was born at Macleod, Alberta. She entered school at Oak Lake, Manitoba, afterwards coming to Edmonton where she entered the University in the fall of 1915. After graduating in the spring of 1919, she entered Camrose Normal School and later served for one short year in King Edward Junior High School.

In her quiet, unassuming way Kathleen won her way into all our hearts. Her qualities of mind and character, her companionability, coupled with an intellect that compelled respect and a broad sympathy with all her associates, combined to make her a charming personality.

Kathleen's character and life, simple, candid and beautiful, cannot be portrayed so clearly in words as they are already impressed upon the minds and lives of all who knew her. It is for us here

to feebly express—what never can be expressed fully—our love and sorrow for her who is dead. Some of us knew her as classmate; all of us knew her as friend and companion. We admired her for her alertness of mind and strength of character; we loved her for her warmth of heart and sincerity of purpose. It is again the brightest face of the family pillowed to rest forever, the brightest flower of the garden plucked and trampled down. While our eyes can see no justice here, let us believe that He who notes the sparrow's fall has not permitted this act of seeming ruthlessness without some wise purpose. She may be more than fortunate who lies down to rest in the early morning while life is bright and love is young, and while, as yet disappointment has not cast its blight upon the heart. We know not what happiness of maturer days was denied her, nor what sorrows were waved back by the hand of Death. Let us believe that for her it is better so. But we cannot forget our own loss. In the lives of family and friends, classmates and schoolmates, there will always be more sadness and less joy because of her absence. Our words are too weak to speak our sorrow; our tears are too cold to express our love; our hearts are too small to contain the memory of all the sweetness, nobility and quality of her life.

Esther I. Anderson.

News of the Graduates

Miss Ada Anderson, B.A., '21, is teaching school at Rochfort Bridge, Alberta.

Mr. Ernest Anderson, B.A., '20, is similarly engaged at Leduc and continuing his courses for the degree of M.A. extra-murally.

Miss Cora Armstrong, B.A., '17, holds the position of Dean of Wesley College, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Mr. W. M. Armstrong, B.A., '19, has been appointed principal of Cranbrook High School, Cranbrook, B.C.

Mr. J. W. Bainbridge, B.A., '21, is pastor of Albany Methodist Church, and is pursuing post-graduate work at the University of Alberta.

Mr. William Berry, M.A., '18, is lecturing in Psychology at the University of Chicago.

Miss Miriam Bowman, B.A., '18, M.A., '19, is supervising in Art in the Junior High Schools of Edmonton.

Mr. Herbert Cartwright, B.A., '18, is Inspector of Schools in the Medicine Hat district.

Mr. H. C. Clarke, B.A., '15, is Principal of the High School in Vegreville, Alberta.

Dr. Norman Clark, B.S.A., Alberta, '18, M.A. Toronto, '19, Ph.D. Toronto, '21, has recently been appointed Assistant Professor of Soils Chemistry, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Mr. Alex. Cook, B.Sc. in Arts, '20, is sutdying at Harvard University for the degree of Ph.D. in the field of Mathematics.

Mr. Alfred Cowper, M.Sc., '16, has resigned from the staff of the University of Alberta and is with the Department of Chemistry, Cambridge University, England.

Miss Gwynnyfred Craig, B.A., '20, gives her address as 785-14 Avenue West, Vancouver, B.C.

Mr. W. Dixon-Craig, LL.B., '17, was unanimously re-elected as

President of the Alumni Association at the annual meeting held on May 11, 1921.

Miss A. E. Cooke, B.Sc. in Arts, '21, is teaching in the Westmount Junior High School.

Mr. Richard R. Davidson, LL.B., '13, is practising law with the firm of Conybeare, Church and Davidson in Lethbridge.

Mr. Walter Davidson, B.A., '13, was married last year to Miss Mary Johnston of Chicago. He is at present Divisional Manager, American Red Cross, Chicago.

Mr. R. H. Dobson, M.A., '14, is Inspector of Schools, and resides in Hanna, Alberta.

Mr. Walter Draper, B.Sc., '13, has at last got an address of his own, c-o T. H. White, District Engineer, C.N.R., Edmonton.

Miss Aileen Dunham, B.A., '20, M.A., Toronto, '21, has gone to University College, London, to study for her Doctor's degree.

Mr. Walker Dunham, B.A., '20, is studying at Pembroke College, Oxford.

Miss Christine Dyde, B.A., '20, M.A., Queens, '21, spent the summer teaching school in the Castor district, Alberta, and has now returned to her home in Kingston.

Mr. S. J. Dymond, B.A., '15, is teaching in the Crescent Height High School, Calgary.

Mrs. Barker Fairley, B.A., '13, (nee Miss Keeling) is living at 22 Kendal Avenue, Toronto.

Mr. Max Fife, B.Sc., '13, has rejoined the staff of the University of Alberta as Lecturer in Civil Engineering, after having spent a year doing post-graduate work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mr. Ralph Forster, B.A., '20, is attending the London School of Economics, pursuing post-graduate work under the Imperial Scholarships scheme. His address is, Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London.

Miss Lila Fraser, B.Sc. in Household Economics, '21, has been appointed Assistant Dietician in the General Hospital, Vancouver, B.C.

Mrs. Harold Fribance, (nee Edna Carmichael) B.A., '16, is living at Puffer, Alberta.

Mr. Howard Gaetz, B.Sc. in Pharmacy, '21, is working in the Industrial Laboratory at the University of Alberta.

Miss Bessie Gardiner, B.A., '21, is on the staff of the General Office, University of Alberta; hobby—the Freshman Committee.

Mr. R. J. Gaunt, B.A., 14, is Inspector of Schools at Athabasca, Alberta.

The Rev. J. R. Geeson, B.A., '15 is completing the requirements extra-murally for the degree of M.A. at the University of Alberta.

Dr. W. F. Gillespie, B.A., '14, M.B., Toronto, '20, M.A., Alberta, '21, writes from the Houseman's Quarters, Gen. Hosp., Toronto, stating his willingness to keep in touch with the University of Alberta graduates in Toronto, and report their whereabouts to headquarters.

Dr. N. F. Graham, B.A., '15, who married Miss Gwynethe Tuttle of the Staff of the University of Alberta last May, is connected with the Provincial Laboratory, Saulte Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Miss Edith Hamilton, B.A., '18, has returned to the University of Alberta and is studying Medicine.

Mr. Milton Harlow, M.A., '16, together with his wife and two daughters, is living at Allahabad, India, where he is general secretary of the Y.M.C.A.

Miss Flossie Henderson, B.A., '20, is teaching in the city schools and doing partial work towards the M.A. degree in the field of Psychology.

Mr. R. T. Hollies, M.Sc., '21, was married in July 1921, to Miss J. McArthur, of Edmonton. He is assistant research engineer in the Industrial Research Department at the University of Alberta.

Miss Genevieve Jackson, B.A., '21, is taking a three months Library course in Toronto, and expects to resume her post on the University Library staff on her return.

Mr. S. R. Laycock, M.A., '16, B.D., '20, has been apponited Assistant Professor in Religious Education at Alberta College South, Edmonton.

Mr. A. J. Law, B.A., '11, is Principal of Coaldale School, Coaldale, Alberta.

Mr. N. R. Lindsay, LL.B., '14, was married to Miss Nettleton of Stratford, Ontario, in September, 1921.

Miss M. E. Lloyd, B.A., '12, has resigned her post at the University of Alberta and is returning to her home at Dongray, Alberta.

Mr. John Russel Love, B.A., '20, was recently elected a member of the Alberta Legislature as a supporter of the Farmer Gov--ernment, as a representative of the constituency of Wainwright.

Mr. Hector McArthur, B.S.A., '21, is connected with the Gleichen Agricultural School.

Miss Katie MacCrimmon, B.A., '17, is "Girls' Work" secretary in connection with the Y. W. C. A. in Edmonton.

Dr. J. W. McKinney, B.Sc., '17, has recently received the degree of Ph.D. from McGill University.

Mr. Elmer S. McKitrick, B.Sc., '20, was married to Miss Ella Wilson of Edmonton, on June 29, 1921.

Dr. Hector J. McLeod, M.Sc., '16, Ph.D., Harvard, '21, and Mrs. McLeod (nee Helen Montgomery, B.A., '14) are living in Assiniboia Hall. Dr. McLeod has returned to the University as Associate Professor of Physics.

Mr. Robert McQueen, B.A., '19, M.A., '20, has gone to England to attend King's College, having been granted a year's scholarship under the Imperial Scholarship scheme.

Mr. Leroy Mattern, B.A., '14, M.A., '20, has returned from London University where he has been studying for the past year, and has resumed his position on the staff of the Strathcona High School.

Mr. E. T. Mitchell, B.A., '12, M.A., '13, is studying for his Doctor's degree at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Guy Patterson, B.A., '16, was formally called to the Bar on September 12, 1921.

Miss Helen Raver, B.A., '21, is teaching in the city schools.

Miss Mabel Poole, B.A., '21, is on the staff of the Vegreville High School, Vegreville, Alberta.

Mr. G. W. Robertson, B.Sc. in Arts, '15, M.A., '20, is Lecturer in Mathematics, University of Edinburgh.

Mr. S. Bruce Smith, B.A., '19, who successfully completed his final examinations in Law last term, had the distinction of standing second in the Province.

Mr. W. Larue Smith, B.A., '15, M.A., '20, has removed from Stettler to Edmonton, and is residing at 10822-123rd Street.

Mr. H. E. Stanton, B.A., LL.B., '21, is now a member of the new firm of Pelton, Archibald and Stanton.

Miss Ethel M. Steele, B.A., '21, is on the office staff of the Department of Extension and proceeding with graduate work towards the degree of M.A.

Mr. G. R. Stevens, B.A., '15, we feel sure is doing big things, but he hasn't let us know.

Mr. Norman Stover, M.Sc., '21, is assisting in the Department of Chemistry, University of Alberta.

Miss Sibyl Sprung, B.A., '21, was married on September 7, 1921, to Dr. R. McIntyre, of Toronto, and is living in that city.

Mr. David Teviotdale, B.A., '20, M.A., '21, has returned to Edmonton from a three months' trip to the Orient and is Assistant Registrar at the University of Alberta.

Miss Elizabeth Teviotdale, B.A., '19, M.A., '20, is living at home, having spent the past year studying in France.

Mr. William Thompson, B.A., '21, has been appointed to the post of Teacher of History in the Technical High School, Edmonton.

Mr. A. S. Ward, B.S.A., '21, was engaged in Soils Investigation this summer in the service of the Dominion Topographical Survey Branch at Lac La Biche, Alberta.

Mr. Harry R. Webb, B.Sc., '21, who last year secured the John A. McDougall Gold Medal for proficiency in the Faculty of Applied Science, is pursuing post graduate work towards the degree of M.Sc. at the University of Alberta.

Mr. Harry Wilson, B.A., '15, has returned from Harvard University where he has been studying Law for the past year.

Mr. T. J. Wilson, B.A., '15, is studying at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, under the Imperial Scholarship scheme.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

Births

DEAN—To Mr. and Mrs. Harold John Dean, Lloydminster, a son, on October 21, 1921.

Marriages

HOLLIES--McARTHUR — R. T. Hollies, '21, to Miss J. McArthur, July, 1921.

LINDSAY--NETTLETON—N. R. Lindsay, '14, to Miss Nettleton of Stratford, September 19, 1921.

McKITRICK--WILSON — Elmer S. McKitrick, '20, to Miss Ella Wilson of Edmonton, June 29, 1921.

McINTYRE--SPRUNG — Dr. R. McIntyre of Toronto, to Miss Sibyl Sprung, '21, September 7, 1921.

CORY--JOHNSON—Wilbur Albert Cory to Miss Gladdis Grace Johnson, '20.

HURLBURT--BARCLAY—H. S. Hurlburt of Vegreville to Miss Helena Barclay.

Deaths

HOLLIES—In Edmonton, September, 15, 1921, Kathleen Hollies, '19.

Sparks from the Anvil

Whether ye be burning the midnight oil in some ancient hall of learning, or still lingering in the presence of our Alma Mater; whether ye be searching for oil on the frozen rim of the Arctic, or searching for some juicy cocoanut in the tropics; whether ye be basking in the vineyards of sunny France or steeped in the moonshine of America; whether ye be surrounded by the terrors of a jungle in Central India or China, or whether ye be a government candidate for the Canadian House of Commons; whether ye be far or near, on land or sea, or in the air—

To one and all of ye venerable corps,
From the Treasury Bench,

GREETING !

And now we feel justified in expressing the hope that there may be corn in Egypt yet.

There is more joy in the Alumni Association over the one sinner who sendeth in two simolians than over the hundred and one who sendeth nothing.

At the next meeting of that august assembly, The Senate, it will be decreed, at our instigation, that only those who can write their own names so that at least one member of the Faculty can read the signature, will be granted degrees. If you have not received a receipt for your last remittance, take a look at your signature.

Indeed, we have recently been compelled to purchase a ouija board. For instance, a very delicate envelope, addressed to ourself is opened. It contains a letter commencing "My Dear Libbie." It contains five dollars for the Alumni Association and closes with conveying to "Libbie" the compliments of "Dot". There is not even a thumb print by way of identification.

Then there is our dear old pal with whom we would like to shake hands again. We expect he left on the midnight train, for we never heard a word about it. But here he is:

Texas.

Dear Old Scout:

I enclose two bones for the Alumni Association. Please send on the Trail.

Bill.

We have thirty members who, when St. Peter calls the roll up yonder, will click their heels together and with their toes at an angle of forty-five degrees, will answer, "Here, Sir" to Bill.

We recently had the pleasure of attending a banquet with our old friend Russell Love, now M.L.A. In point of years, Russell is the baby of The House. We believe he intends to coach a Cabinet Basketball team this season.

Dave Teviotdale has just returned from the Flowery Kingdom. Dave handed a copy of The Trail to the Mikado and conveyed to him the compliments of the Alumni Association.

John Macdonald and R. P. Miller recently returned from Fort Norman and they both anticipate a fine crop of gushers in the near future.

Some of our illustrious Rhodes Scholars have reported this year. Alan Burnside Harvey reports having made a pilgrimmage to Rome, where, doubtless, he would place a wreath on the tombs of some of the ancient Jurists. Michener gives a glowing account of two glorious weeks spent in the Isle of Wight. We have no doubt that he was also twining wreaths but not for Roman Jurists. But, cheer up girls! The last sentence of his letter, though apparently written with great emotion, assures us that he is still a single man.

Sandy Dyde sends his regards to all and sundry and expresses his intention of seeing us in Edmonton in the not distant future.

To Dante

Died September 14th, 1321

Dante! six hundred wingéd years have flown
Since thou, great Florentine, spirit austere,
Found'st in death's peace release from thy long, drear
Exile. No plea passed thy set lips, no moan.
Each century thy fame has vaster grown;
Thy mind unfathomable, immortal seer,
Embraced the universe. Now far and near
Our world breathes thy immense and just renown.

The changeless earth thou knewest is gone for aye;
Thy heaven and hell are long since vanishéd;
Thy work Divine alone intact remains
Victorious over time. From the wide plains
Of Alberta, Dante to thee, my head
Bowed low, I would my humble tribute pay.

W. A. R. Kerr.

EVENTUALLY!

WHY NOT NOW

No—We are not speaking of flour, but of the payment of your annual fee.

Give a thought to The Treasurer. Send in your $2.00 NOW !

His Name and Address—

J. D. O. MOTHERSILL,
900 McLeod Building,
Edmonton.

LOOK AT THE OTHER SIDE

The Association has opened a Record Index. A Bureau of Appointments may be instituted at the University and full information about YOURSELF is wanted.

If you have not already done so, fill in the blank on the other side of this page and mail TODAY to Miss Agnes K. Wilson, University of Alberta.

Give your Name, Degree, Year and present permanent address. Then state what occupation you followed during EACH year since graduation. If employed give name of employer. If on Active Military Service—give name of Unit, Brigade and Division. If married since graduation say when and to whom.

DO THIS NOW

Name ..... Degree ..... Year .....

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The UNIVERSITY of ALBERTA

1921 — SESSION — 1922

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Dentistry—Under the Faculty of Medicine, a pre-dental year and two years of instruction are offered in Dentistry. Students may then complete their third and fourth years at the Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, or at McGill.

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Law—A three-year course leading to the Degree of Ll.B. On completion of this course, one year's service under articles will admit to the Bar.

Household Economics—A four-year course leading to the Degree of B.Sc. and a three-year course, following upon the work of the Provincial Schools of Agriculture, leading to the Degree of B.H.Ec.

Commerce—A four-year course leading to the Degree of B.Com.

Graduate Work—Leading to the Degrees of M.A. and M.Sc. in Arts and B.D.

For a complete Calendar apply to—

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